

Today

The World's Ablest Woman.
She Discovered Radium.
\$100,000 for One Grain.
Your Opportunity.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE
(Copyright, 1921.)

Madame Marie Curie, discoverer of radium and ablest woman in the world, will visit this country in May. That interests you, and you may PROVE your interest. The women of America have undertaken to raise a Madame Curie Fund of \$100,000. The money is not for Madame Curie. Money does not interest her now, any more than when she lived in Paris as a young girl, washing bottles in a laboratory that she might continue her scientific studies on an income of twenty dollars a month and a diet of black bread and milk.

The \$100,000 Madame Curie Fund will be used to purchase one grain of radium for the woman that discovered radium. And that radium will be used by Madame Curie in her scientific studies—the studies that have given such magnificent results to the world of science and have never given one penny of profit to Madame Curie.

Radium is the one hope of unhappy thousands that suffer from cancer. Radium is destined to open many closed doors to science. Radium will furnish the key to material equilibrium in the universe. What is the world's debt to the woman that discovered radium and gave her discovery to the world FREE?

As you answer that question, repeat the useful formula supplied by James, 1:22:

"But be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only."

This writer sends one hundred dollars to the "Marie Curie Radium Fund," in care of Equitable Trust Company, New York city. The modest contribution is sent in memory of Julia Ward Howe. Being sent in memory of an American woman, it will, perhaps, be accepted by the American woman's fund. Julia Ward Howe, who wrote the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," produced a spiritual radium that penetrated many cold hearts and many dull minds. There should be a thousand men in the United States eager to send each one hundred dollars to such a fund, and to each will occur the name of some good American woman in whose honor the money could be sent and thus made acceptable. There follow some facts about Madame Curie.

Dr. Ladislas Sklodowski, professor of physics at Warsaw, married Bronislawa Boguska, principal of a girls' school.

On November 7, 1867, their daughter was born. She grew up in her father's laboratory, looking after his test tubes, crucibles, and other apparatus from the time she was six years old.

At sixteen Marie Sklodowski, now Marie Curie, was graduated from the Girls' Gymnasium, receiving a medal of gold. She was then a well-educated scientist. Next she worked in the physics laboratory of the Industrial Museum in Warsaw.

On her father's death she went to Paris to continue her scientific studies. On an income of \$20 a month she lived alone in one small room, her furniture an iron bed and one chair, her diet black bread and milk.

She found work in a scientific laboratory as a washer of bottles and continued her studies. Professor Lippman, observing her ability, enabled her to obtain a free course in physics, chemistry, and mathematics at the Sorbonne, where she now lectures and teaches, the first woman to be thus honored.

You have heard "proud man" question woman's mental power. It would do such men good to follow Madame Curie's work as it led up to her discovery of radium, a discovery shared by her husband, Prof. Pierre Curie, but due chiefly to her.

Everybody knew that salts of thorium and various substances emitted rays possessing the quality of radiation, discovered by Professor Becquerel. Madame Curie and her husband learned that pitch-blende also produces radioactive force that will pass through any substance, lead and steel excepted.

That vague information satisfied others, but Madame Curie was determined to know just WHAT it was that caused the radioactivity. For three years she worked steadily, intensely, using in experiments every penny she had, the actual cost of keeping herself alive. In her work she "reduced" tons of pitch-blende.

At last, in 1900, in Paris, a watchcase was exhibited containing a speck of the world's rarest, most extraordinary element. It was labeled "Radium—Discovered by Madame Curie."

In 1911 Madame Curie obtained the Nobel Prize for chemistry. When her husband was killed in 1906 there was no one able to take his place at the Sorbonne, except his wife, and that ancient institution broke its rule of centuries and invited a woman to the full professorship that Madame Curie now holds.

Madame Curie is admitted to be among the greatest scientists living, not the great "woman" scientist, but among the greatest scientists whether men or women.

Innumerable scientific bodies have bestowed their highest honors upon her. She lives as simply (Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

BRITISH TO STOP SEIZURE OF ARMS DURING IRISH TRUCE

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BOLSHIEVİK ARMY RECAPTURES PETROGRAD

CLARA TO DENY SLAYING JAKE

Prepares Answer to Hamon
Prosecution and Contends
Tragedy Was Accident.

PURITY LEAGUE SENDS GREETINGS TO CLARA

ARDMORE, Okla., March 13.—The International Purity League has sent a greeting to Clara Smith Hamon, Mrs. Jennie Sharples, of Chicago, field secretary of the organization, announced here today. Mrs. Sharples stated she is attending the trial of the accused woman as representative of the league.

"Clara Smith Hamon is a bird with a broken wing trapped by a vile man," she said. "I shall attend every session of her trial and sit by her to show that she has the moral support of Christian women who protest against the double standard which permits a man to lure a girl and be heroed, while the girl suffers. I have been investigating vice in Ardmore for a month and I have learned enough about the character of Jake Hamon."

ARDMORE, Okla., March 13.—Clara Smith Hamon today prepared her "answer."

Jake Hamon was not murdered while his sweetheart cared him, she will tell the jury, as the first witness for the defense. She will plead that she and her lover were scuffling over possession of the weapon which fired the shot that killed the former Republican national committeeman and political dictator of the Midwest.

FOUR WITNESSES REMAIN.

Only four witnesses remain for the prosecution, which is expected to close late tomorrow. The defense has based its case on the following testimony:

- 1.—That Clara tricked Hamon with a car while she placed a pistol to his body and fired the fatal shot.
- 2.—That jealousy of Mrs. Jake Hamon, the dead old king's wife, prompted the murder.
- 3.—That the jealousy was fanned by the care of physicians against her family and that on the day following the shooting he was to have carried out his decision.
- 4.—That recognizing her guilt, she fled to Mexico.
- 5.—That Jake Hamon's dying "confession" that it was an accident was prompted by his desire to free her from blame for his murder.

DEFENSE OPENS TUESDAY.

The defense will probably open on Tuesday and it is believed the decision of the jury on the fate of Clara Hamon will be made before the end of the week.

Mrs. Jake L. Hamon, widow, was under the care of physicians today, suffering from prostration. Attorneys for the prosecution said she probably will be unable to take the stand.

Clara Hamon remained unmoved by the testimony of witnesses against her. Only once since the trial started has she been noticeably affected. Once, when Hamon's bloody garments were displayed to the jury, she lowered her eyes. It was at this time the widow became hysterical.

A master of men, arrogantly disdainful of life, but cringing before the throne of God when death approached—such was the dramatic word picture painted of Jake Hamon by the Rev. T. J. Irwin, as the startling

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

Do You Want?

Auto parts—repairs
Books—supplies
Banking Facilities
Beauty Treatments
Camera Supplies
Clothing
Cleaning and Pressing
Dancing Instruction
Drugless Treatments
Eyeglasses
Furniture
Insurance—all kinds
Jewelry
Laundry Service
Music
Roof Repairing
Rubber Stamps
or other commodities and services?

See the Business Directory
On Page 11 of this issue.

Letters Show Secret Pacts, Founded Upon Deceit, Started War

By CAPTAIN GEORGE ABEL SCHREINER,
Political and War Correspondent of the Associated Press During the
Great War; Author of "The Iron Ration," "From Berlin to
Bagdad," "The Craft Sinister," Etc.

Collated from the Documents in the Possession of, and Translated
By COUNT B. VON SIEBERT,
Late Secretary of the Imperial Embassy of Russia in London; Sec-
retary of the Imperial Embassy of Russia at Washington, D. C.;
Secretary of Count Witte, Head of the Russian Delegation to
the Russo-Japanese Peace Negotiations at Portsmouth, N. H.

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The great war was just a few hours old. As yet only the main group of belligerents was lined up: Germany and Austria-Hungary against Russia and France. Sir Edward Grey had not yet made up his mind. Sir Edward needed a little more time. He had always needed more time to the chagrin and disgust of the other members of the war consortium: Messrs. Iswolsky and Poincare, Sazonoff and Delcasse. Grey was a careful man. He had to look where he jumped, since on his shoulders lay the burden of keeping alive the greatest empire of modern times.

In an ante-room of the Elysee, residence of the French President, the most noted of the radicals of France was pacing up and down. Jaures had come to ask Poincare what he meant by finally staking the weal of the world against the ambitions to barbarous Russia. Jaures had to wait a long time. A door opened and an acquaintance was ushered in—a fellow INTERNATIONALIST.

The agitated man rushed across the room.

"Voilà, cette canaille d'Iswolsky, il l'a tué sa guerre!" shouted Jaures.

"There you are; behold that scoundrel of an Iswolsky. He has his war."

That same morning, Iswolsky had boasted:

"C'est ma guerre!"

For years and years Iswolsky, Panislav zealot, professional diplomat, Machiavellian, degenerate, Russian minister for foreign affairs, and just then Russian ambassador to France, had labored assiduously for the catastrophe that overwhelmed Europe in those fair August days. He could justly say: "This is MY war."

REASON HAD DEPARTED.

That evening Jaures was a dead man—assassinated. Dead men tell no tales, and when you go to war it is quite well to have out of the way those who know too much. Jaures had tried all day long to at least catch one more the shadow of reason. But reason was gone, and when the sun set the great leader was just a matter of anatomy before a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

Russian Intrigue Helped Bring on Great War

Excerpts from confidential instructions sent by M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador at London, on May 15-18, 1914. Telegram No. 47.

"The proposal made by the British Government, respecting the form in which the convention is to be concluded, is recognized by us as in every way suitable for the purpose, and Captain Volkoff has been instructed to enter into negotiations with the British government."

"The principles which are to be considered during the pending negotiations have been the object of a consultation which took place on May 13 in the office of the Chief of Staff of the Admiralty. For your information I append a copy of the resolutions passed at this conference."

"On May 13-26, 1914, a consultation took place in the office of the Chief of the Naval Staff for the purpose of exchanging opinions respecting the impending negotiations as to a convention between Russia and England, concerning the active co-operation of their naval fighting forces should warlike operations, AGREED UPON BY RUSSIA AND ENGLAND, TAKE PLACE WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF FRANCE."

In the event of a war between the powers of the Triple Entente and the powers of the Triple Alliance, one must distinguish between the operations in the region of the Baltic and the North sea and the operations in the Mediterranean. In both cases we must seek compensation from England for diverting a part of the German fleet upon ourselves.

"In the northern theater of war our interests demand that England should fetter as great a portion of the German fleet as possible in the North Sea. By this means the vast preponderance of the German fleet over our own would be equalized and perhaps permit in the most favorable circumstances a landing in Pomerania being made."

"The British Government might, therefore, assist us considerably by rendering it possible that a certain number of merchant vessels should be sent to our Baltic ports before the beginning of warlike operations."

"For this purpose it will be necessary to come to an understanding as to signals and special ciphers, wireless messages and the relations between the British and Russian naval staffs."

It is necessary, moreover, that information concerning the navies of the other Powers, as well as one's own navy, and in particular with regard to technical details, instruments and inventions, be exchanged between the two naval departments."

"In the opinion of the conference it would also be necessary to arrange for a periodic exchange of opinion between the heads of the Russian and English Admiralty staffs, according to the precedents established by the Franco-Russian naval convention."

RALLY BEHIND D. C. NOMINEES

Rudolph and Oyster to Be In-
dorsed at Public Meet if
Senate Fails Them.

Squarely behind President Harding in his appointment of Capt. James F. Oyster and Cuno H. Rudolph as District Commissioners, leading business men of Washington will call a mass meeting as a testimonial of their indorsement, should there be a hitch in confirmation by the Senate.

GUDE READY TO ACT.

This was the announcement last night of William F. Gude, who, in 1913, called and presided over a mass meeting at the National Theater when Captain Oyster was unanimously indorsed after his nomination for the Commissionership by President Taft.

The Democratic Senate of 1913 failed to confirm Captain Oyster's nomination.

"The same arguments we used in 1913 we are prepared to use again," said Gude. "I do not contemplate a suit against the Senate at this time, but should the Senate desire to know how the people of Washington stand, I will call another mass meeting, and I feel confident Washington will accumulate a weighty plea for confirmation."

The newly appointed Commissioners will not be confirmed in sufficient time to allow them to sit in the gas rate case which comes up tomorrow morning, but they will be ready to participate in other public utility hearings scheduled for this month.

CONFIRMATION PLANNED.

Following a hearing at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, the Senate Committee plans to report recommendations to the Senate.

Opponents of the Senate recommendation that the firm immediately be confirmed.

Senator Dillingham, acting chairman of the committee, said he would be giving the matter his full consideration in the event he is held up in the expected opposition.

What the committee will do will be given a voice by the public. It is expected they will hear their chief objections on the matter that Rudolph and Captain Oyster are interested financially in District public utilities. No regular schedule has been prepared for the hearing and those who wish to protest will be given an opportunity.

NORRIS BLOCKS O. K.

Senator Norris of Nebraska, who demanded the hearing when the nominations were sent to the Senate, did so merely because hearings had been requested by District residents. He was supported by Senator King (Dem.) of Utah.

These objections are not expected to alter the plans of the committee. Senator Dillingham and others are anxious that the new Commissioners take office without further delay. With only one Commissioner on the job, they realize the importance of the two vacancies. Important public utility hearings are scheduled for this month, including street railway fares, and the presence of the two Commissioners is sorely needed.

It is, in fact, prescribed by law as follows:

"The defendant—Alleges that he is

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

HARDINGS ATTEND CALVARY CHURCH

Crowd of 1,000 Outside Baptist
Edifice as President and
"First Lady" Arrive.

The President and Mrs. Harding attended 11 o'clock services at Calvary Baptist Church, Eight and H streets northwest, this morning. Arriving at the church promptly at 11 o'clock, they were confronted by a battery of cameras and motion picture photographers. A crowd of more than 1,000 was held back by a large squad of police under Capt. E. E. Fisher, Secret Service men and detectives.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, president of Howard University, who took as his text Psalms 1 and 27. He made an appeal for righteousness in every walk of life. The Rev. A. E. Anderson is pastor of the church.

England Lifts Restrictions As Peace Move in Erin

LONDON, March 13.—The British government has offered to cancel certain restrictions to enable re-opening of peace negotiations with Ireland, according to reports here today.

The government, it was said, is willing to waive the order for surrender of arms by Sinn Feiners during a truce. This point was the one which caused a break in the last peace negotiations.

Mediators have already made advances to Sinn Fein leaders, according to the report, and numerous preliminaries have already been made.

'FIF'S' CHARGE IS INFIDELITY GERMANY SEES FRESH REVOLT

Mrs. Stillman Names N. Y.
Woman in Counter Suit—De-
nies Child Illegitimate.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 13.—"We shall bring five distinct charges of infidelity against James A. Stillman, and we expect no difficulty in proving them."

This was the rejoinder today by John E. Mack, one of the attorneys for Mrs. Anna U. Potter Stillman, wife of the multimillionaire New York banker, who is being sued for divorce.

CO-RESPONDENT.

One of the National New York, one of the largest institutions in the city, as named in the suit, is the Poughkeepsie resort, formerly a Stillman summer camp.

tion also seeks to de-stillman, twenty-eight years old, from any share in his estate. She has three children, the youngest being the baby.

"I prove also," said Mack, "that the child, Guy, was born out of wedlock, but we expect to prove that Mr. Stillman is its rightful father."

The Indian guide named by Stillman is Fred Beauvais, twenty-six, more than six feet tall, half French and half Indian, unmarried, and possessing only a smattering of education. He was employed to teach the Stillman children woodcraft.

NOTED FOR HER BEAUTY.

Mrs. Stillman, better known as "Fifi," was formerly a famous New York society girl, noted for her beauty. She was the daughter of an actress.

A general denial of Stillman's charges, together with counter-charges of marital unfaithfulness, was made by Mrs. Stillman yesterday, her attorneys placing her answer in the hands of Stillman's counsel. A scheduled hearing before Justice Joseph Morehauser, referee in the case, did not materialize yesterday.

In Mrs. Stillman's answer, a prominent New York woman is named as co-respondent of her husband. This woman is preparing to fight for vindication in the divorce case.

What the infant, Guy Stillman, has to say about the unprecedented suit brought against his mother and himself by Stillman, is already known.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

Girl Jilted at Altar Is Sought by Sister

Deserted for another girl, practically on the eve of her wedding, a young Washington girl suddenly disappeared, heartbroken, and, despite a year of constant searching on the part of her family and friends, not the slightest trace of her has ever been found.

In a final effort to locate her missing sister, Mrs. George Klenk, 547 Eleventh street southeast, today appealed to The Times Bureau of Missing Persons.

The missing girl is Miss Frances Burris, twenty-one years old, formerly a Yeoman (P) and later a clerk in the Navy Department. She is a beautiful blonde, with blue eyes and very fair complexion. She is about five feet high, weighing about 120 pounds.

WAS HEARTBROKEN.

The story of her disappearance, as told by her sister, follows:

"Our family lives in Rockville, Md. At the outbreak of the war sister and I came to Washington and joined the Yeoman (P) force. My sister and I roomed together up to the time of my marriage, fifteen months ago."

Extraordinary Police Precau-
tions Taken in Berlin As Talk
of Overthrow Is Heard.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND,
Universal Service.

BERLIN, March 13.—Extraordinary police measures have been taken in Berlin today because of sensational reports of another revolutionary attempt to overthrow the German government.

The new attempt, it is said, resembles the main outlines of the Von Kapp "putsch." Today is the first anniversary of that affair.

RESERVES CALLED OUT.

At police headquarters regular police and the "Landwehr" security police have been ordered on duty for reserves.

The Leisic Volks-Zeitung, socialist, today printed documents alleged to have been issued by Major Ehrhardt and Colonel Bauer, who were among the leaders in the Kapp "putsch," days, giving alleged plans for the overthrow of the government today.

At police headquarters here, however, the belief is expressed that the documents are a forgery.

However, as the communists, independent socialists and conservative party, all have called huge mass demonstrations today.

GERMANY TO PAY TWO
BILLION MARKS YEARLY

PARIS, March 13.—The Allied military and economic penalties imposed upon Germany will entail charges of 2,062,250,000 gold marks annually upon the German people, or more than the annual indemnity demand under the Paris reparations pact.

Germany will have to pay the cost of the new military occupation of German soil by the Allies as well as the old occupations that were already in effect.

The cost of operating the customs houses upon the Rhine (which are seized by the Allies) also will fall upon Germany, and this will mean a burden of 600,000,000 gold marks annually.

It is estimated that the customs income to the Allies will be only 150,000,000 gold marks annually.

LONDON, March 13.—Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik minister of war, had a narrow escape from death under shell fire from rebel guns near Petrograd, according to the following Central News dispatch from Helsinki:

"Trotsky has returned to Petrograd. The train which bore him had just cleared Oranienbaum when shells from the fortress of Kronstadt exploded behind it, tearing up a long stretch of the line."

"According to Finnish military front-line guards, the fort at Krasnaya Gorka, on the Russian mainland near Kronstadt, is again in the hands of the anti-red rebels."

GERMANY MAY ASK
FOR ENVOY TO U. S.

BERLIN, March 13.—Germany may ask the new Washington Administration for permission to send an unofficial commissioner to America corresponding in status to the position of American Commissioner Dreesel in Berlin.

This idea has popped up a number of times, but in view of the coming change in the Washington Administration and the reports that President Harding's first step would be to bring about peace between the two countries, it was decided to await his taking of office.

TROTSKY PUTS FOE TO FLIGHT

Leads Red Troops to Victory.
Rebels Beaten All Along
Coast in Big Battle.

2,000 DESERTERS ARE SHOT

Vigorous Fighting is Reported in
Moscow—Revolt Grows in
South Russia.

LONDON, March 13.—Delegates sent by the revolutionaries in control of Kronstadt to open pourparlers with Bolshevik officials were executed by Red troops, according to newspaper dispatches from Helsinki today.

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—Soviet officials at Petrograd have formally declared war upon the revolutionary forces at Kronstadt, according to advices reaching here today.

Immediate convocation of a properly constituted administrative body was demanded at a hastily attended meeting of workers at Petrograd, it was reported.

Striking workmen expelled many Soviet officials from the city.

HELSINGFORS, March 13.—The Bolsheviks have recaptured Petrograd from the revolutionaries, according to a dispatch reaching here today from the Russian Union Agency.

Bolshevik troops in the neighborhood of Petrograd were reinforced from Moscow and have succeeded in suppressing the uprising. It was stated that a small section of the city remains in the hands of the revolutionists.

SOVIET HOLDS COAST.

A heavy battle which began Friday night has ended with the re-establishment of government forces all along the coast, it was reported.

Heavy casualties were reported on both sides.

The newspaper Izvestia reported that 2,500 deserters from Petrograd garrisons were shot against a wall. A courier who arrived at the Finnish border from Moscow reported vigorous fighting in the capital.

Heavy guns were mounted in the streets, he declared, and the city assumed the appearance of a huge fort.

TROTSKY LEADS TROOPS.

The Bolshevik troops at Petrograd were under the personal supervision of Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik minister of war, who directed the attack on the city.

Serious fighting was reported from all sections of the country.

It was semi-officially admitted that communication with Siberia had been broken by anti-Bolsheviks, but Soviets maintained the uprising was merely the result of dissatisfaction with the food shortage and not a direct attack on the Bolshevik regime.

Russian refugees at the Finnish border reported the Soviet power had been broken in Kieff, south of Moscow, an important rail center.

Red forces were said to be deserting and had aided in overpowering the commissars in Tambov and Orel, large cities in Central and Southern Russia.

The revolt in South Russia was reported gaining momentum. Reports were widespread that several cities in the South had been captured by the revolutionaries, Ukrainian troops.

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